



REMINGTON RED SEAL TYPEWRITER CARBON

Is the recognized Carbon everywhere. It produces the best copies. Buy no other. This well-known Carbon Paper is sold only by us.

Office Supply Co., Ltd., Exclusive Agents of the Remington Typewriter Company in Hawaii



In Business Circles--News and Review

EDITED BY DANIEL LOGAN

SIX SUGAR STOCKS HAVE DECLINED IN PAST SIX DAYS

Business on the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange for the six days ended at noon yesterday shows a decline of only 50 shares of stocks and of \$5540.87 in proceeds from stocks, as compared with the corresponding period ended last week. Sales of bonds were less by \$19,000 for this same time, so that the total deficiency this week is \$24,540.87. Sales of stocks for the week beginning on Saturday last were 2536 shares, with aggregate prices \$64,858 and of bonds at par value of \$28,000, making a total of \$92,858 of business for six days.

There was a generally declining market for sugar stocks, only three out of nine dealt in holding their own, and none showing an advance. Taking last sale prices on Saturday and yesterday, the following declines are noted: Ewa, 29 to 28.50; Hawaiian Commercial, 41.75 to 40; McBryde, 5.75 to 5.37 1/2; Oahu, 26 to 25.37 1/2; Olan, 5.62 1/2 to 5.12 1/2; Waiola, 115 to 110. Honokaa, Kahuku and Pioneer are unchanged, but with little doing in them. In other than sugar, Pineapple has advanced from 44 to 45.50, and Telephone from 25 to 26.25, while Oahu Railway is unchanged.

Transactions in detail are as follows:

Stocks.
Ewa Plantation Co., 50 shares for \$1425; price, 28.50.
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Co., 236 shares for \$12,218.25; high, 40.25; low, 40.
Hawaiian Pineapple Co., 325 shares for \$14,405; high, 44.50; low, 44.
Hilo Railroad Co., common, 10 shares for 85; price, 8.50.
Honokaa Sugar Co., 135 shares for \$1112.75; price, 8.50.
Kahuku Plantation Co., 10 shares for \$160; price, 16.
McBryde Sugar Co., 350 shares for \$1923.75; high, 5.50; low, 5.37 1/2.
Mutual Telephone Co., 105 shares for \$2756.25; price, 26.25.
Oahu Railway and Land Co., 8 shares for \$1200; price, 150.
Oahu Sugar Co., 568 shares for \$14,624.25; high, 26; low, 25.37 1/2.
Olan Sugar Co., 305 shares for \$1643.75; high, 5.75; low, 5.12 1/2.
Pioneer Mill Co., 40 shares for \$1240; price, 31.
Waiola Agricultural Co., 100 shares for \$11,000; price, 110.
Bonds.
Hawaiian Irrigation sixes, \$7000 at 101.
Hilo Railroad Extension sixes, \$5000, at 97.75.
Hilo Railroad 1901 sixes, \$2000 at 102.25.
Honokaa sixes, \$10,000 at 102.50.
McBryde fives, \$1000 at 100.

BUSINESS NOTES

Honolulu Iron Works Co. has been awarded the contract for 10,000 feet of pipe for the Palolo extension of the water works.

Applications for trees for Arbor Day planting should be made at the government nursery not later than November 5, in person or by mail.

Oahu Sugar Co. will not pass its regular monthly dividend of 25 cents a share, but it is authoritatively stated that no extra dividend can be expected for the coming season.

Onomea Sugar company's stock is now on the basis of a capital of \$1,500,000, increased from one million. Prior to the change the stock was at \$7.50 last sale, and it is now quoted at 39 asked.

Treasurer Conkling reports a net increase of \$18,900,000 in the assessed value of real and personal property in the Territory, and he anticipates that a lowering of the tax rate may be practicable.

A value of \$18 a square foot has been put on the land occupied by the Office Supply Co. Fort between King and Merchant streets, by an expert witness in the third condemnation suit for the Federal building site now on trial.

Wireless communication was opened this week on the Marconi system between Seattle and Honolulu, the event being marked by an interchange of greetings between the editors of the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle and the Star-Bulletin of Honolulu.

A reduction of 20 per cent has been made in the meter rates of water furnished to consumers along the Honolulu waterfront, or from \$2.50 to \$2

a thousand gallons, to take effect January 1 next. It is estimated that the reduction will mean a saving of \$7500 a year to the shipping interests.

In two months the Lord-Young Engineering Company expects to be able to begin work on its contract for reclaiming lands on the Kewalo flats, Honolulu, under the sanitation law passed by last legislature, which the supreme court has lately pronounced valid. The price of this first job is about \$160,000.

L. S. Connors, promoter of the Hilo street railway for which he obtained a franchise from Congress last session, has given out a statement that work on the first section will shortly be started, the \$5000 bond to the county of Hawaii required having been approved by Governor Frear. Front street, which has a heavy traffic, will be the thoroughfare principally covered in the first section.

D. S. K. Pahu, a young Hawaiian who went to take a civil service examination in Manila last year, is reported to have become associated with business men there in a new sugar plantation project. They are said to have 2000 acres of land and expect to have 10,000 acres altogether. Mr. Pahu may return to Honolulu when his two years' engagement is up and place an order here for the sugar mill.

It is not a new story that peaches may be grown successfully in these islands, but Dr. Wilcox, of the Federal experiment station, has discovered some particularly fine peaches raised by R. Sida at Makawao, Maui, there being a very good harvest on a plot of two acres. It is pleasant to note that the Mediterranean fruit fly has not reached these peaches, but Dr. Wilcox considers them good enough to advise their protection with bags while ripening.

One hundred thousand dollars is the estimated cost of the new buildings to be erected by the Hawaiian Pineapple Co., to replace their present cannery and office at Iwilei. Catton, Neill & Co., Ltd., has taken out a permit for an office building at Alakea and Queen streets to cost \$20,000. Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., has taken out permits for alterations in buildings on Kaahumanu and Halekui streets aggregating \$4500 in cost. E. W. Sutton is having a \$4450 dwelling erected in Maona.

For the year ended July 31, 1912, the trustees of the estate of the late W. C. Lunallilo, the king who devised all his property to found the Lunallilo Home for the Aged and Indigent Hawaiians, report that receipts were \$72,490.30 and disbursements \$70,178.69. Investments and securities totaled \$210,333.28, of which \$54,694 represented real estate book values. On the date mentioned there were 60 inmates in the Home, 38 males and 22 females, and the institution was being well kept by Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Smith.

The Territorial Library Association has been organized, absorbing the Honolulu Library and Reading Room Association and the Library of Hawaii, the new organization being a self-perpetuating body, to have charge of the Carnegie library building in Honolulu and its contents. Officers and directors are the following named: M. M. Scott, president; W. D. Alexander, vice president; J. H. Fisher, secretary (also auditor); A. Gartley, treasurer; Charles H. Atherton, Frank E. Blake, P. L. Weaver, Anthony Loftus and A. Lindsay.

Hawaii is going to have a revival of the kukui nut industry, dormant for a generation or more, if the efforts of Dr. E. V. Wilcox, director of the Federal experiment station, to that end succeed. He is working on the problem of what percentage of oil can be extracted from the nut, and what the cost of gathering and manufacturing will be. Kukui nut oil is valuable for paint mixing, being better than the best linseed and worth a dollar a gallon. Customs records of the fifties show an annual export of the oil as high as ten thousand gallons. Lately the utilization of the algaroba bean in the commercial manufacture of a feed-stuff has been added to local industries, making a fine source of income to many young and old people in gathering the beans. Two factories working different processes of reduction of the beans are in operation in Honolulu.

Within a space of four days instruments were filed for record cover-

HAWAII'S TRADE THIS YEAR WITH MAINLAND \$85,000,000

The trade of the United States with its noncontiguous territories will amount to 250 million dollars in the calendar year 1912. Tables completed by the division of statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and Labor show that during the eight months ended August 31, 1912, merchandise shipped from the United States to the noncontiguous territories amounted to 74 million dollars in value against 61 million in the same months of last year, and the merchandise received from these territories amounted to 97 1/2 million dollars in value against 80 1/2 million in the corresponding months of last year. This showing of an increase of 30 million dollars—a gain of more than 20 per cent in the single year—gives assurance that the total value of this trade in the current calendar year will reach and probably exceed 250 million dollars in value.

The gain in the trade with the noncontiguous territories has been far greater than that in the trade with foreign countries. The figures of 1912 will exceed by 150 per cent those of a decade ago, while the trade with foreign countries for the same period shows a gain of approximately 75 per cent. The first year in which accurate figures with all of the noncontiguous territories were available was the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903. Prior to that time no official data was procurable of the trade with Alaska, and figures were refused by those engaged in the trade with Hawaii and Porto Rico after their annexation to the United States and establishment as customs districts. This condition was, however, remedied by an act of congress which required statements of this traffic to be made in terms similar to those in which the trade with foreign countries is shown, and in consequence of this enactment full statistics of the traffic have been available since 1903. These figures show that the trade with Porto Rico in 1903 amounted to about 23 million dollars in value, while in the current year it will amount to about 75 million dollars, or more than three times as much as a decade ago.

The trade with Hawaii in the year ended June 30, 1903, was 37 million dollars in value, and in the calendar year 1912 will amount to about 85 million dollars, an increase of over 130 per cent in a decade. With the Philippines, the trade in 1903 was 15 million dollars in value, and in the calendar year 1912 will amount to about 45 million dollars, having trebled in that period. With Alaska the trade of 1903 was about 1 million dollars in value and in the calendar year 1912 promises to be about 125 million dollars, an increase of approximately 125 per cent in the period in question; these figures being exclusive of gold received from Alaska, which seems likely to be greater in the current year than ever before—the figures of the eight months ended August 31, 1912, being 713 million dollars against a little less than five million in the eight months of 1910.

Manufactures form the bulk of the 110 million dollars' worth of merchandise passing to the noncontiguous territories in 1912, and sugar, tobacco, fruits, fish, copper and hemp are the principal articles forming the 140 million dollars' worth of merchandise received from Hawaii and Porto Rico; hemp and sugar are the largest single items from the Philippines, and canned salmon and copper the largest in the merchandise received from Alaska.

FORMER HAWAIIAN PLANTER MANAGER IN PHILIPPINES

All of the many friends of L. Barkhausen, formerly manager of Pioneer Mill Co.'s plantation at Lahaina, will be interested in the following account of a large new plantation in the Philippines of which he is the manager. It is from the Manila Times of September 23:

L. Barkhausen, the well known Hawaiian planter, has consented to return to business for the purpose of developing Calamba sugar estate, has completed his preliminary survey of the project and sketched in outline the work that he is to direct as manager. He went to La Guna early last week and spent several days on the property; he returned enthusiastic over what he saw and ready for business. He has already begun placing large preliminary orders for material and supplies and within the next week actual work is to commence. The problem ahead of him is a two-sided one, involving on one hand the construction, assemblage, and operation of a great modern sugar mill, and on the other the simultaneous development of a great sugar plantation that will be ready to furnish cane in large quantities when the central is ready for operation.

Two years' time and two million pesos have been allotted to this great task and the plan of their expenditure includes many features of large interest to the people of the Philippines. First in order comes the treatment of labor which is to be on the contract and premium system, a form of profit sharing, a company ing amounts totalling \$403,100, or an average of \$100,000. One was a mortgage for \$20,500 by the Kapioiani Estate to Charles G. Macomber, late owner of the Kahuku Ranch, on property in Honolulu. Second, a deed of trust from the Kehena Water Co., Ltd., to E. L. Spalding and F. Klamp, of the property of the company including that of the Kohala Ditch Co., Ltd., to secure an issue of \$250,000 of bonds, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to completing subsidiary ditches and reservoirs. Third, a mortgage by Alfred W. Carter, trustee of Annie T. K. Parker Emart, to Bishop & Co., for \$100,000 advances made for the purchase of property on the island of Hawaii, the mortgage covering 147,472.29 acres of land in Waimea and Hamakua districts. Fourth, a deed from Mrs. Walter Macfarlane to Mrs. George C. Beckley, of land at Waikiki forming part of the estate of the late James Campbell, the consideration being \$32,600.

store where goods will be sold at prices which will merely cover administrative expenses and half a dozen schemes designed to contribute to the material and moral welfare of the employees. Both in machinery and planting Calamba sugar estate is to be made a demonstration and experiment station for the benefit of the sugar industry at large. Workers are to be housed in sanitary barrios and they and their families are to be encouraged and assisted to develop small plantings of their own and domestic household industries.

Mr. Barkhausen, in an interview with a representative of this paper, made the following statement as to the estate and the plans for its development: "First a word about the country. I liked its general appearance very much. Somewhere I got the impression that it was low-lying and unhealthy. I found that it was neither and not only the country but the people look healthy. As far as I could see the soil looks good for cane and the analysis of it is good. I saw considerable quantity of cane and, considering that the islands have had an exceedingly dry year, that no fertilizers have been used on it and that the plying is shallow, it looks very good. The property lies well and will be easy to work.

"Our first work will be the construction and equipment of a branch railway to connect the mill site with the main line. Our mill site is distant about one and one-half miles from the railroad line and we can undertake no large work until its operation, because over it we must handle our material and supplies. Later we shall extend the line through the Calamba estate and on to Santa Rosa and Binan, this to handle cane and work the plantation, and eventually will have about 15 miles of railway.

SUGAR PRICES WILL DECLINE

According to Willett & Gray, the world's prices of sugar the coming season are bound to average much less than for two years past, no matter whether manipulated abroad as usual or not. Following is Willett & Gray's review of the raw sugar market under date of October 3.

October is the opening month for raw beet crop quotations, and the passing over from the September old crop to the new was marked, as usual, with a large reduction in quotations.

It is a matter of congratulation on our side of the water that our local supplies of raw sugar have become so sufficiently large as to make us almost independent of the world's prices, so much so that while European refiners have been paying full-up prices of the world quotations, our refiners have been able to buy at much lower parity, the benefit of which has gone to the consumers of sugar.

All crop news is favorable with few exceptions, and it is the general opinion abroad that beet sugar will decline to about 9s. (now quoted 9s. 6d. to 9s. 9 1/2d.).

Cuba crop centrifugals are now offered at 2 1/2c. c. & f. for early next year delivery, but buyers' views are not above 2 1/2c. c. & f. for such shipments.

It is reliably said by some Cuban estate owners that at 2 1/2c. c. & f. there is little or no profit now, owing principally to the high prices paid for cane and to the labor conditions in the island, caused by the political and other circumstances. There is little doubt that cane enough is in the fields this season for a two million crop of sugar, but it remains to be seen if labor and weather conditions will permit of such final result.

In any event, with the large European beet crops well assured, the world's prices will average much less than for two years past, with or without the usual interference with normal conditions by the Sugar Exchange manipulations abroad.

Centrifugal quotations remained unchanged most of the week at 2 1/2-16c. c. & f. and 4 1/2c. per lb., duty paid, for 96° test basis. The amount of business doing has been limited by restriction of offerings.

Philippine sugars to arrive are offered at last price paid, basis of 3.40c. for 88° test.

The former purchases of European beet sugars are arriving and do not look quite as cheap now as at the time they were secured, but still they are required to fill the demand until new crops are available for use; the making of such purchases is one of the risks refiners are obliged to take in preparing to meet the demand.

October shipments of beet sugar are on offer as low as 10s. 6d. c. & f. (4.01c.), and even 9s. 10 1/2d. c. & f. (4.01c.), from which port freight rates are unusually low and much less than from Hamburg, from which port the offerings are at 10s. 4 1/2d. to 10s. 6d. c. & f. (4.09c. to 4.12c.). Fimne shipments require about 30 days for arrival, against 15 days from Hamburg.

While the offers to sell centrifugals at 2 1/2-16c. c. & f. are generally withdrawn from absence of supplies, yet it is a little doubtful if this price is available from buyers, who are inclined to wait further developments of the October situation abroad; at the close a sale is reported of prompt Cubas at 2 1/2-32c. c. & f., reducing spot quotation .08c. to 4.14c., which is .08c. above the parity of European beet sugars for October shipment.

ber 1, 1914 and the plantation work will be carried forward simultaneously. Orders have been placed for the necessary plowing equipment and delivery is expected in December or January next. Pending delivery we shall clean a large area of land and have it ready for the plowing machines. We plan to plow the same with day and night shifts, using powerful search-lights to guide the latter.

"We have given a great deal of thought to the treatment of our laborers and have several plans that we intend to put into effect. Speaking generally, we shall use the contract or premium system of payment. In cultivation we shall make computations as to acreage and set a price on it allowing a reasonable time for its completion. We shall then award the work to individuals or groups and give them a chance to earn a premium on it. It is an incentive to the men, it increases their pay, it secures quick and satisfactory results for us. Other contracts like loading cane will be based on a day's work per man, and here again the men by industry can add materially to normal earnings. This is being done with Filipino workers in Hawaii and the great majority of them are now making much more than they originally contracted for.

"I have always been against the so called company store and find my associates in the same attitude so there is to be no company store, in

PHILIPPINE LABORERS DO WELL IN HAWAII

Royal D. Mead, director of the labor bureau of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, arrived in Manila recently to look over the work of his agents in the islands, says a late Manila paper. Mr. Mead is probably the best-informed man on labor for the tropics in the Pacific. His bureau has imported laborers from Southern Europe, Japan, China, Korea and the Philippines.

Regarding the earnings of Filipino laborers on the sugar plantations of Hawaii, Mr. Mead said: "The minimum wage of our laborers is \$20 U. S. currency per month of 26 days. In addition to this, on the first of this year we adopted a system of bonuses, approaching profit-sharing, which bonus is based on the price we receive for our raw sugar. If this price averages for the year \$71 per ton, a bonus of 1 per cent of his year's earnings is paid to the laborer receiving \$24 per month or less, and this bonus is increased 1 per cent for each dollar increase above \$71 in the average price of sugar. For the last ten years the price of sugar has averaged approximately \$80 per ton, so that we estimate that the bonus will be about 10 per cent per annum.

"Nearly all of our work, however, is done under contracts, and the earnings of laborers under this system are far greater than under the wage system."

Mr. Mead stated, as an instance of how well the contractors do, that shortly before he left Honolulu ten men, Filipinos, came to his office and told him they were returning home to the Philippines; he ascertained that they each had considerable money, and, being interested, wrote to the plantation where they had been employed, for their record. He found that these men, together with eight others, had been working under a cultivation contract from July, 1910, to

December, 1911; their earnings during that period were \$124 U. S. currency per day. At the expiration of this contract the men worked with Japanese head contractors cutting, packing and fluming cane until June, 1912, and during these seven months their earnings were \$126 U. S. currency per day. Mr. Mead said, "I consider these men, and we have many other Filipinos equally as efficient, were quite up with the average workman of any of the other nationalities on the plantations."

"Our association recognizes the fact that in order to get good results labor must be profitable for the laborer and the conditions under which he lives must be comfortable. The standard of living on the plantations in the Hawaiian Islands is such that the Filipino soon desires more in the way of living than he is used to in the Philippine Islands. They live in good houses, dress as well as the other laborers and while they naturally associate with each other, yet they come in contact with a large extent with laborers from other countries and the effect is invariably that they take on a higher standard of living and their opportunities for advancement broaden. I believe that the Philippine Islands gain by sending Filipinos to the Hawaiian Islands to learn the sugar business, and this will be more apparent as the sugar industry here increases, as there will be a supply of skilled men to be drawn on for the cultivation of the Philippines sugar fields."

"The businessmen of the Hawaiian Islands realize the advantage of closer relations between the American possessions of the mid-Pacific and the far Pacific, and I believe that the coming to the Philippine Islands of the Hawaiian businessmen will be a large factor in the development of industrial and commercial relations."

the popular sense, at Calamba. There is to be a store but it will not be run for the profit. It will carry supplies of all kinds but they will be given to the men at a price which will merely cover administrative charges. It will be an up to date institution and will include a cold storage plant, along the lines of the several excellent ones that Manila has.

"We shall give a preference to the labor of La Laguna. We want to encourage all of our men to cultivate small tracts of land and shall set aside land for all who want it. We also shall encourage them in domestic and household industry, giving them practical aid to make a start and assisting them in marketing their produce. On the plantation and in the mill there will be light work for the women and older children can do and here again there is to be a preference for our own workers."

"We have plans for what we believe will prove the model barrios of islands. Sanitation is the chief aim but there will be comfort as well and other things have not been overlooked. There will be a school, a picture show, a band and we hope several baseball teams. Several artesian wells will be driven because pure water is the first essential to health."

"We intend to make machinery demonstrations and to do a large amount of experimental work. Our experience in Hawaii has taught the value of co-operative experimental work. We would like the planters of the Philippines to know that and to feel that we can be counted on for co-operation and any assistance we can give."

"Work is to commence at once and, as I have said, its key is the spur of railway that will connect us with the Manila railroad system. That will come first, the rest as soon as that line is ready for business."

HAWAIIAN STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—The following are the closing quotations for Hawaiian stocks:

	Bid	Asked
Hawaiian Commercial	40	41 1/2
Hawaiian Sugar	40	41
Honokaa	18 1/2	19
Hutchinson	18 1/2	19 1/2
Kilauea	12	13
Oromea	38	39
Pauahau	21 1/2	22

Raw Sugar Drops Again.
NEW YORK, October 25.—(Special to The Advertiser)—Raw sugar quiet; Muscovado 89 degrees test, 3.55c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4.06c; molasses, 89 degrees test, 3.30c. Refined quiet.

BIG PINEAPPLE OUTPUT.

So far this season the output of the Hawaiian Pineapple Co.'s cannery is 365,000 cases. This is 25,000 cases over the estimate, yet it is expected to bring the quantity up to 400,000 cases by the end of the season.

American mine-owners in Mexico, unable to prevent the rebels from cutting wires, have installed wireless outfits to communicate with the outside world.

DIED.

DE LIA NUX.—In Honolulu, October 25, 1912, Pierre Albert, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. de la Nux, of Honolulu; aged twenty-two years and ten months. Notice of funeral later.

WOOLINGTON.—In Berkeley, California, October 17, 1912, Lillian daughter of Mrs. Hanna B. Woolington, formerly of Honolulu.